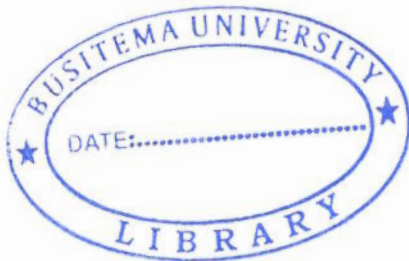




**BUSITEMA  
UNIVERSITY**  
*Pursuing Excellence*

**MANAGEMENT FACTORS AFFECTING INDIGENOUS CHICKEN PRODUCTION AMONG  
POULTRY FARMERS IN BUNGOKHO MUTOTO SUB COUNTY, MBALE DISTRICT**



**BY**

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ANIMAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA  
UNIVERSITY**

**APRIL, 2014**

**DECLARATION**

I KAKAYI SYLVIA declare that this thesis is original and has not been submitted to another university or any other institution of learning for the award of any degree

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## APPROVAL

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## **DEDICATION**

This piece of work is dedicated to my lovely husband Dr. Patrick Woniale Lutwetwe and my dear children; Keith Jerry Walyaula, Karen Joan Wazemba, Shadrack Jordan Lutwetwe and Audrey Ann Kakai for their spiritual, moral, academic and financial support that enabled me to produce this work, and to become what I am today. I am humbled. It is my prayer that God the almighty blesses you, rewards and renews your strength day by day.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND SYMBOLS

MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Funds
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NCD	Newcastle Disease
%	Percent

## ABSTRACT

This study was on management factors affecting indigenous chicken production in Bungokho Mutoto Sub County, Mbale district to identify management systems of indigenous chicken production, to identify management factors affecting indigenous chicken production, to identify farmer's breeding practices for purposes of genetic improvement and to determine the contribution of extension services in indigenous chicken production.

84 respondents were randomly selected from the study area and interviewed using a pre-tested questionnaire with both open and closed questions. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS version 16 and excel. The results were presented using tables, graphs and pie charts.

The study revealed that 100% of the respondents kept indigenous chicken. Majority of the respondents 77.4% had no separate chicken housing because of inadequate space, lack of money and too much theft in the study area. In the study area, only 7.2% practiced purposeful feeding with inappropriate feeding time interval. Most of the respondents, 88.1% practiced supplementary feeding practice which had no nutritional requirements with kitchen waste and 95.2% of the farmers provided water to the chicken at different time intervals. Newcastle disease is the major factor/disease causing economic losses to the farmers followed by fowl pox. Majority of the respondents just throw dead chicken on land and this leads to the easy spread of diseases within the flock. Only 16 out of 84 respondents selected chicken for breeding basing on disease resistance, age and good incubation and 60% of the respondents had never discussed about chicken management and related problems with the agent 42.9% had never heard about improved management practices while 57.1% had ever.

The results of the study showed that all the respondents kept indigenous chicken, mostly under extensive, followed by intensive and semi intensive management systems with poor housing, poor feeding, inadequate disease and mortality control measures resulting in high mortality lack of controlled breeding and inadequate extension workers. Efforts to increase production through improvements in health, feeding, housing, and daily management should be encouraged as they will result in increased economic returns. There is a need to design proper breed improvement programs in order to enhance the genetics potential through selective breeding and conservation of the huge genetic diversity of the indigenous chicken populations. Training for both farmers and extension staff focusing on disease control, improved housing, and feeding, could help to improve productivity of local chick

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 BACKGROUND

In Uganda, out of 46.7 poultry kept, chicken accounts for 37.4 million (MAAIF/UBOS, 2011). Local chicken production is an integral part of the farming system in Uganda Ssewanyana (2003c). According to Busuulwa (2006), the current population size statistics do not indicate census for each breed population or ecotype found in different regions of the country. The poultry census is always combined with other livestock census.

The village chicken production system in Uganda follow the primitive type with 5-20 birds per households, simple rearing in backyard with inadequate housing, feeding and health care. However, the number of chicken flocks per household in most Ugandan rural communities is small; constituting an average of 7-10 mature chicken, 2-4 adult hens, a male bird (cock) and a number of growers of various ages (Tadelle and Ogle, 2001). Such production systems may result in slow growing of chicken and consumption of these chickens within households is generally low (Okitoi 1997). However, the contribution of the indigenous chicken resource to human nutrition and income is disproportionately small.

Uganda is representative of countries where village poultry plays a dominant role in total poultry production. The sector represents an important part of the national economy in general and the rural economy in particular. In developing countries, many rural households keep poultry in their farmyard.

Village indigenous chicken are maintained under scavenging system in the backyards with little or no supplementary feeding, no separate shelters except for night enclosures in the family house and lack of health care. Despite their importance indigenous breeds are under threat due to various factors such as changing production systems and indiscriminate cross-breeding (Besbes 2009).

### 1.1 Problem statement

Indigenous chicken production is an integral part of farming activities in Bungokho- Mutoto Sub County (MAAIF/ NAADS 2004). Despite of efforts made by the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and interested Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop the indigenous chicken industry through provision of information on management, the production of indigenous chicken still remains low. Poor management factors lead to high mortalities of chicken and which are experienced every year (Tadelle 2001).

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